Business Notices.

THE ALLIES AT FAULT .- Whatever may be the issee of the Crimea campaign, this much is certain, that KNOX has about forty styles of Summer Hays, from which the most difficult to suit are sure to succeed in a selection. If you want a Hat as is Hat, go to KNOX, at No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S

PATENT, WITH BICK'S IMPROVEMENT. Depot No. 146 Water st., New York. During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested accidence fire one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their repuiation as a fire-proof article.

A larg assertment, with er without Powder-Proof Locks, for sair at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Breunan's recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK.

which from its construction and finish is Powder and Burglarproof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in

STEADERS & MARVIN.

The only Makers of Salamander Sales combining Wilder's and

BLACK SILKS.—We have just received from section a very superior lot of BLACK Silks, which we are enabled to sell at much less than their real value. Also, 300 dex. superior Paris made Kin Groves, at 5/, worth 7.

E. H. LERIBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF AUCTION SALE UP.

WINES AND BRASHES—Attention is called to the sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. This Day (Tuesday) in 1 o'clock, at the salestroom, No 11 Broad-st, consisting of a very choice collection of Brandies. Wines, &c., to be sold in the original packages as imported and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. For full particulars, we refer to the advertisement of the Auctioneer in another column.

PIANOS .- HORACE WATERS'S modern improved PIANOS.—HORATE WATERS'S MODEST Improvement of action and overstrings a power and compass of tone equal to the Grand Fianos.
Sole sagency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s, Hallett & Comston's, Woodward & Hrown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Planos; and
constantly in store Planos from some five of the best New-York
manufacteries. Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase monthy returned. Second-hand Planos of
all varioties and at great bergains. Planos to rent and rent allowed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole
Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Maldoress,
(tuned the equal temperaments.)

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of " Six Lectures on Consumption, Ac., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Biseases of Males and Females. Consultation free

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES-with the best priest Powder and Berglar priof Locks.

The nest Fire Proof Save in the World.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fari in London.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st. New-York.

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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE

ORIENTAL GOODS.

Forget not (Stx Fifty-Three)
No. 653 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand, comprising, in part, a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES.
FEATHER BEDS. FAILLASSES, COTS. BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS,
and COMPORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Muberry.
Wholesale and retail.

NEW MUSIC. - " JEANNIE MARSH OF CHERRY Valley." Song and Chorns. Words by G. P. Marris, Esq. Music by Thomas Baker. Price 25 cents. A little gem—both cords and music charming for their simplicity. The melody is exceedingly pretty and easily caught. It must soon be as popular as "Our Boys," by the same compreser.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

Blotches on the Skin, Eruptions and all cuta-COUR diseases will find and infallible remedy in Hottoway'
OINTMENT and Files, if the Clintment be rubbed in the part
sifected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds wer
of E. pars standing. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maldon
ines, New York, and No. 248 Strand, London, and by all Drug
gists, at 25 cents, 624 cents and #1 per pot or box.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES .-The best in the world, the admiration of connoiseeurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupes in America, also BACTRELOR'S Moddavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial is daily performing extraordinary cures in Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, &c. It instantly a rests all danger us awaptoms, and is beyond a doubt the most perfect specific known. Soid by A. CUSHMAN & Co., No. 285 Broadway, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY- Twenty-five GRANITE TONE-CUTTERS. Good wages paid. Inquire of AGE & Co., No. 195 Causeway-st., Boston.

No DANGER OF CHOLERA OR DYSENTERY .- Dr. MC DANGER OF CHOLERA OR DISENTERY.—Dt.

MCLINTOCK'S DIBRIERA CORDIAL will relieve, without fail,
every case of Bowel Compleint, however severe, whether in
children or adults. There is no remedy equal to it. Price 25
cents and 50 cents. Sold by A. Cushman & Co., No. 280 Broadway; Weils & Co., No. 115 Franklin et.; C. S. Dunham, No. 476
Broadway;

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1855.

ADVESTISSMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insection, that our friends should thus early hand to their favors.

No notice can be taken of an average to be seen by the second of an average to be seen t No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada will leave Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

One week's later intelligence from Europe may be looked for to-day or to-morrow. The, steamship Asia sailed from Liverpool for Boston July 21, and is, therefore, about due at Halifax. The steamers Washington from Bremen vis Southampton July 18, and the Ariel from Havre July 21, both for this port, are also nearly due.

Gov. Reeder has replied to the letter of Gov. Marcy, as will be seen by the St. Louis dispatch. He thinks he has not been fairly treated by the Secretary of State, which we presume is the fact.

WORKING OF THE LIQUOR LAWS.

Jeremy Bentham used derisively to compare a criminal prosecution according to the procedures of the English law to a fox-hunt, in which the animal is pursued with a tremendous array of men, dogs and horses, and a hullabaloo that makes all the hills echo again; but the object being not the extirpation of a noxious race of vermin, but merely to afford the hunters beneficial exercise and an agreeable way of killing their time, it is strictly forbidden to kill the fox except according to certain prescribed rules, such as insure the hunted animal a fair run, and hold out to him a good change of escape if he have but the cunning or the wind to avail himself

The doubling, twisting, and turning of the liquer dealers and their counsel to evade the operation of the Liquor Law, and the many holes and covers they contrive to find shelter in, escaping for the moment the prosecutions levied against them, calls this comparison vividly to mind.

In judging, however, of the method of criminal procedure under the common law which we have adopted from Eagland, we must look at it not merely as a part of the system of police, but in its politi- | The slavedrivers cannot always rule this coun-

cal aspect also. As a contrivance for giving instant and immediate efficacy to a new statute our common law system of criminal prosecutions is exceeding inefficient, affording to those who are determined to resist its operation, e-pecially if they have money and influential friends, the means of making a protracted resistance. But this protracted resistance on the part of the law breakers becomes, in all those cases in which the community is really in earnest, only a means of gradually wearing out the strength of the criminals, bringing them into s condition in which being no long-r formidable they may be as summarily disposed of as even under our system the common run of criminals are. The bunted fox that escapes one, two, three, or four times would be wrong in coming to the conclusion that fox-hunting was a humbug. The fox-hunters are a persevering generation. Day after day, and week after week they renew the pursuit, and he must be a very cunning ols fox indeed that escapes being caught at last. In fact there is no safety for him except in changing his quarters.

Small fish being heoked, may be pulled up without ceremeny. Your big fishes require a little humoring. You must give them line. Let them dart backward and forward, up and down, to their hearts' content, they may seem to hold you in contempt-to laugh as it were at your hair-line and slender fishing-rod; nevertheless there is a most decided difference between even the biggest fish swimming freely and the same fish with a hook in his mouth however much be may slap the water with his great tail, bending your rod, and twitching at your line, threatening not only to break that, but if you don't let go, to pull you, the fisherman, beadlong into the water. Our common law procedure deals with fish of this sort exactly like an expert fisherman-giving them a chance to expend a little of their superfluous energy before making the final and serious attempt to land them and generally speaking the longer they are allowed to flounder the more quietly and easily they come up at last.

A more effectual means of wearing out the strength of the liquor dealers than that which, under the operation of the liquor laws, they have been led to adopt, it would be difficult to imagine; nor would it be easy for the most sagacious Temperance man to employ any such effectual means for enlightening the public on this subject as that which the liquor dealers have themselves brought into play. The great strength of the liquor dea ers is in their money. It is that alone which gives them a sort of respectability. But how long will this money las, with all the lawyers to fee, and a daily newspaper to support in each of our principal cities? Then again, what would more effectually convince unprejudice I minds of the extreme weakness of the cause of the liquor dealers, whether in point of law, merals or political economy, that the sort of legal opinions which even the largest fees have been able to extract from the most eminent lawyers, and the sort of arguments, if they deserve to be called so, urged in their behalf in the columns of their subsidized journals? The game is already more than half won in thus obliging the liquor dealers to plead at the bar of the Courts and the publie. The question is now fairly raised, and to bring it to a final and satisfactory settlement, which shall place our laws against liquor-selling on the same bas's of general acceptance and acquiescence with the laws against gambling houses and brothels, only requires a little steadiness, energy, patience and perseverance, on the part of the Temperance men. Our fish is hooked, and nothing but great bungling on our part can prevent his being secured.

THE DEED CONSUMMATED.

Gov. Reeder has at length been removed. President Pierce has committed several very foolish acts, but in this he has almost surpassed himself. Gov. Reeder is turned out because he has simply attempted to perform his duty. Deeming it but fair that those who have made Kansas their home should make the laws and regulations under which they have to live, he has insisted that the Territory ought not to be governed by a band of ruffians who have never made it their residence and who have no right to be there. He has simply attempted to faithfully carry out the idea of Squatter Sovereignty enunciated by Gen. Cass and the other magnates of the Democratic party. He innocently supposed that so long as he adhered to the principles premulgated by that party, he would be sustained by the individual who was placed at the head of the nation by their votes.

But be was mistaken in President Pierce. That functionary is the tool of Atchison and Stringfellow, and has been from the first. He sides with the Missouri ruffians, and is opposed to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, at least as far as it may be made available in making Karsasa Free State. He has no sympathy with Freedom. When a candidate for his present office he told us he knew "no North," and there are few at this day who are not satisfied of the fact. He knows no section of country except the South-no interest save the slave interest.

It was doubtless well understood between Pierce and Atchison that Kansas should be made a Slave State when the bill erecting the Territory was passed. Gov. Reeder was selected to aid in the infamous purpose; but failing to carry out the ideas of the appointing power, he is beheaded. He has been removed, not because he had engaged in speculations-not because he was unfaithful to his principles-not because he was in favor of making Kansas a Free State, for there is no evidence that he occupied that position-nor yet because he did not faithfully discharge the duties of his office-but simply and solely because he could not be used by the negro Oligarchy in carrying out their designs on Kansas. He has been removed because he was faithful to his principles, and to the principles of his party, as avowed on the floor of Congress while the Nebraska Kansas measure was under discussion in that body.

It was pretended that he was to be removed because he had engaged in certain purchases of land. Of course this was all a sham. Certain judicial officers," it was said, would also be removed; but there is nothing heard about them. They will be allowed to keep their places-at least so long as they are faithful to Slavery. Let them remain on good terms with Stringfellow and his associates and they are safe.

But a better time is coming. Even Franklin Pierce may yet live to know "there is a North."

try. Kansas will come into the Union as a Free State or it will never come in at all.

SPROUTED WHEAT.

There is no little excitement throughout this and adjoining States about the damage done by the rain to the harvested and unharrested crops of grain and hay. It is not at all surprising that every farmer should measure his own and his neighbor's crops in the same half-bushel, and whenever the sprouts have appeared, not only think himself totally ruined but also believe famine to be inevitable.

Let us look at the prospect fairly. There is ro disputing the fact that in all the wheat region north of lat. 410 the wheat, either cut or uncut, is badly sprouted. How great the damage is it is difficult to determine, as many farmers have no precedent to judge by, not having had such a season for several years. Indeed, we remember only one-it was in the year 1836, though the werst of the wet weather came somewhat later.

That year the wheat was mostly cut, and in shocks in the field or in stacks. In the great wheat regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the farmers quite generally declared the crop to be totally ruined. In some fields it did look so, for when it was uncut the yellow heads assumed a green shade, and the shocks and stacks became as green on the surface as the adjoining pastures. In due time, however, the raining period was over, the sprouts died, the standing grain was cut, the shocks stacked or thrashed, the stacks lost their bright yellow hue and stood a rusty-looking mass of dry, weatherbeaten straw; and yet-mark the result-the wheat inside was as bright and sound as ever. So slight was the injury that it was hardly perceptible in the final result. The shocks and tanding grain were more injured, but not ten per cent of the grain was destroyed.

When wheat is sprouted a good winnowingmachine will remove most of the injured kernels which make excellent fet for animals. If there be a predominance of sprouted grains in the grist that goes to mill, it is not spoiled for food; it is only spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead of rising by the ordinary process, has a tendency to liquify and spread out and form a sticking mass that will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and is quite nutritious, with a sweetish taste. By many persons bread made of sprouted wheat is preferred, but in market the least appearance of grown kernels will injure the sale. Some millers even contend that one per cent of such kernels will injure the quality of the whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very careful to keep the sprouted sheaves separate from the sound, and should also separate the sound from the unsound grain in winnowing, as far as possible.

The injury of rain upon wheat is quite overrated in this country, because we are not well used to it-our harvest weather being usually so fine that the straw retains its golden brightness till it has been thrashed. Not so in England. There the rains are often so incessant that sprouted wheat is very common, and the business of shocking or stacking the sheaves is an art that commands higher wages than reaping. There the stacks are always thatched to preserve them from sprouting on the outside, and often built hollow to dry them on the inside. In this country we are much more careless. Our wheat is often exposed to complete soakings. Much of that grown in the West is thrashed on the ground, and often lies in a pile through a long rain, and if a warm one, some of the outside grains are sprouted, but the inside of the pile is uninjured.

The Danubian wheat-boats are without roofs: the grain is piled up in a heap rounded on top, and exposed to all the rains that fall during a long voyage. If the weather be warm, the outws and mats together some inches deep, and that protects the remainder. The worst of the sprouted part is only fit for beasts, while that but slightly sprouted sells as food for man, and that below the wetted crust is fit for shipment to France or England.

We have no doubt that the grain is injured by the present wet spell, some accounts of which we continue to give; but it is not "utterly "ruinous." We may doubt whether farmers do not gain more in other crops than they will lose in wheat by the rains. Meantime let us console ourselves that we are not likely to be destitute of wheat. A trustworthy writer makes an estimate "that Ohio will yield the "present season twenty-two millions of bushels, Illinois eighteen millions, Wisconsin ten millions, Michigan eight millions, and "Pennsylvania twenty millions." There is no prospect of a famine.

THE PROSPECT.

The question is upon the country for solution, whether Slavery shall be further extended in this Union or shall be confined where it is. The issue is simple and can be easily determined in every man's mind. It is for the Free States to give it a final settlement. If the people therein decide with any considerable degree of unanimity that Slavery shall stop where it now is, that decision disposes of the matter. As is usual in all national movements looking to the accomplishment of a great end, all sorts of opposition are made, and all sorts of perplexities sought to be engrafted upon the subject, with a view to distract attention and make people fall back upon the do nothing policy. It seems strange enough, abstractly considered, that any man in the Free States should be found willing to permit the extension of Slavery, or to even entertain the question as one open to argument. Slavery is such a sin against God and man, such an evil in every aspect, social, economical, political and moral-it is such a bar to material as well as intellectual progress, that the voices of all men in every community should be united in its condemnation. Slavery is such a curse to the master as well as to the slave-it so blackens and disfigures and corrupts the society where it exists-that it would seem, in every philosophical and unprejudiced view, that nobody but those in whom the purely diabolic element is in the ascendant could desire its spread or perpetuation. But, strange to say, such is the perversity of the human intellect that we find men in the Free States who cannot discover why they should be asked to do even so simple a thing as vote against the extension of this social curse; while others see in some twopenny question of local politics, or in seme effete and meaningless party relation, a good reason for overlookeven when it is legitimately and inexorably before them. As in debating societies no quibble is too preposterous to be started, and no view of a subject under discussion too ludierous or absurd to find advocates and supporters, so in public affairs no question can be so clear but that the wayward, the perverse and the stupid will find the means to get on the wrong side. If we aid to these the mercenary and unprincipled, we shall see why in even so plain a matter as preventing the spread of Slavery the Free States are without perfect unanimity of sentiment. There are those who would intensely object to the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, very much preferring a kingdom of the opposite sort; on the question of the extension of Slavery, we therefore need not look for perfect accord even in the Free States. But with a fair field and an open contest we may be sure of an overwhelming preponderance against the aggressive institution-the men of sense always outnumbering the fools in all well-ordered and measurably intelligent communities, such for example as are found throughout the North.

Last year we had this question virtually before the country, in the elections that followed the repeal of the restriction upon Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and everywhere in the North the expression of condemnation was sufficiently emphatic. Plenty of indifference and plenty of lukewarm hostility to that measure were found, but very little actual approval of it was to be seen or heard in any Northern State. The party that originated and passed the measure were frightened to the extent of resolutely ignoring it almost every. where; and the present year has found but little abatement of their apprehensions. The leaders of the party, like the leaders of all parties, are ready, for the sake of holding their places, to swallow anything or support anything that they think they can get their followers to swallow also; but they are so extremely virtuous as to hesitate at giving their aid and countenance to a measure that must inevitably run them into the retirement of private life. The remains of the old Democratic party have thus in several States even this year declined to touch the great measure of Pierce's Democratic Administration, and in one State Convention actually incorporated in their resolutions a special announcement that on the measure of legislation known as the Nebraska bill they had no opinion to express. Brave souls! The leaders would have been glad to approve, to save their places, but they feared the incontinent desertion of their remaining followers.

But notwithstanding the unanimity of Northern sentiment on the question, evinced by all sorts of indications, strong doubts have existed, and some may be said still to exist, as to whether the Free States are ready to say explicitly that Slavery shall not be further extended within the Union. Timidity and hesitation and conservatism still exist. There are still money interests and trading and political dilettanteism and doughfacery and truckling servility and a mercenary obsequiousness to that Black Power which keeps the political sail of the North shivering. What we want and what we must have eventually, and we trust speedily, is a resolute manhood in the North to bear boldly onward before the fresh breeze of the popular sentiment. Know-Nothingism has stepped in to break the force of the great Northern current against Slavery. The late movements in the North are, however, encouraging, and give us great hopes that even this element will be merged and absorbed in the new party of Freedom.

It is gratifying to be able to discern in the recent movements, as we do, that the break in the great Northern line on this question, threatened by the gourd-like appearance of the Know-Nothings while yet the Anti-Nebraska party was in the field fighting battles and winning victories, is sure to be averted. The action of the great body of Northern Know-Nothings at Philadelphia and that of subordinate bodies of that organization in various States, but particularly in Pennsylvania, lead us to strongly hope that notwithstanding the recent ferment and confusion of parties we shall yet find the North standing together with an impregnable front against the extension of Slavery. Daylight seems to be breaking and the sun to be but just beneath the horizon, coming to dissipate the mists which have been hanging over us. The North has a glorious cause and an overwhelming preponderance of power to lift it into supremacy if it chooses. It can march onward to a victory of the sublimest character and of enduring consequence, if it will. Let it, then, prepare to show to Slavery a face of flint, and to say to the Oligarchy, in terms as inflexible as these of the Decalogue, "Thus far, but no farther!" As to whatever consequences may flow from such a righteous course, let them ceme and be welcome. But they will be nothing of more substance than vapor, loud words and empty threats, deserving only scorn and contempt.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN BOSTON.

In all the wide extent of country in which Liquor laws have been enacted, there seems to be no spot in which this species of legislation encounters a more determined resistance than in the City of Boston. By a strange exception to the general rule, even female influence seems there to be enlisted against it. We say this from observing that The Boston Transcript, long the favorite of the tea tables of that city, is among the warmest opponents of the Law, outdoing in demonstrations of sincere hostility to it even The Chronicle, the regular organ of the Boston liquor dealers. The Chronicle assails the law, to be sure, but its assaults have a business air about them. The readers of that paper readily perceive that it was established for that purpose. The Transcript, on the other hand, enters into the business with all the zeal of a volunteer. To judge from its columns, the thing nearest to the hearts of the Boston ladies is a free and uninterrupted supply of grog to their husbands, brothers and lovers. Such being the state of opinion in that ancient

capital of the Puritans, the recent refusal of two Juries to find verdicts against liquor dealers, even in cases in which there was no doubt, or it may be said, even dispute as to the facts. is not to be wondered at. Some of the Boston papers, not content with the defeat of the prosecutions-or their delay rather-by the disagreement of the Juries, are loud in their complaints against the presiding Judge. In order to give these Juries a chance to agree, one of them was ing the duty of acting directly upon the subject. kept out for twenty-eight hours, and the other

for twenty-four hours, before the Jadge would allow them to separate. This length of detention is denounced as an "imprisonment" of the Jurors and as "an attempt to coerce a verlict." The Boston Post, that distinguished advocate of the right of trial by jury, talks about it as "a "violation of all equity, of the safety and rights "of the citizens-an arbitrary, despotic exer-"cise of power by the court, repagnant to verery principle of Republican government, "and in derogation of the Constitution which "was established as the palladium of our "liberty"-all with as much unction as though that journal were not, with all this zeal for the rights of Juries and the privilege of jury trial, a zealous defender of the Fugitive Slave Act! Now looking at these Jurymen (whose refusal

to agree to a verdict of guilty caused the detention of themselves and their brother Jurors, of which The Post complains) merely in the character of thirsty individuals obliged to abstalu for this unusual period of twenty-four hours and more from their accustomed and favorite beverages, we should not be in the least surprised at a little cursing and swearing on their part, nor at their beginning, after a pretty free refreshment, to talk solemn after the style of the above quotation from The Boston Post. But regarding them in the character of Jurymen who, under the statute of Massachusetts making Jurors judges of the law, had taken upon themselves the responsibility of investigating the constitutionality of the Massachusetts Liquor Law, we cannot say that twenty-four or even twenty-eight hours would seem an extravagantly long period for such a purpose. Very few judicial opinions, very few legal opinions, upon a point of that character are given on less than twenty-four hours' consideration. These jurors, we are told in the Boston papers, left their seats with their minds made up. After all the delay, both Juries were divided exactly as they had been at first-so many for a verdict of guilty, so many for a verdict of acquittal-an acquittal based, it is fair to presume, since the facts of the case were clear, on the unconstitutionality of the law. But though this might be so, still for the Judge not to have allowed a little time for reflection would have been to expose these Jurors with their minds thus hastily made up to the danger of committing perjury, which perhaps even with the delay of twenty-four hours more or less, they may not wholly have escaped. The statute makes the Jury judges of the law, no doubt; but it makes them judges only of what the law is, not of what it ought to be. This is a very important distinction, which possiby, even with their twenty-four hours' consideration of the matter, some or all of these Boston jurors may have overlooked. If they have not done so-if they have conscientiously fulfilled their duties as jurymen, and can lay their hands on their hearts and say so, we are quite sure they will agree with us in saying that with whatever suddenness of intention or force of conviction the perception of the unconstitutionality of the law may have instantaneously flashed upon them, twenty-four hours was none too long to submit this sudden influx of legal knowledge to the test and examination of reason and reflection.

Various journals of this and other cities, in speaking of the recent emancipation of Coi. Wheeler's slaves at Philadelphia, have found occasion to stigmatize the conduct of Mr. Williamson as fanatical and officious. Taere has not been wanting a superabundant amount of pious horror, expressed in choicest Billingsgate, n addition to these charges, to which we call attention merely for the purpose of placing matters in their proper light.

A few of those indignant organs of the slavetrade may be cognizant of the fact that there exists in Philadelphia at the present time an institution chartered by the State, known as the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which announces for its object the "abolition of Slavery and the relief of free people of color held illegally in bondage." This Society received its charter in 1786, and its first and second Presidents were Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Rush. Since the time when it was first established the members of this Society have been constant workers in the cause of humanity, and its officers have always taken an active part in aiding the progress of emancipation. Now, as the Secretary of that Society, Mr. Williamson received a note informing him of the illegal detention of certain persons by a man claiming to be their master, and asking him-always in his official capacity-to lend his assistance in rescuing them from bondage. His compliance with this request, therefore, was not only in accordance with the best instincts of his nature, but it became an imperative duty, consequent upon his official position in the Society, which he was bound in honor to fulfill. It was to meet such exigencies that the Abelition Society of Penusylvania was originally established, and it would have been strange indeed had the present Secretary of that time-honered institution proved recreant to his trust by withholding assistance from the oppressed at the moment when it was most required.

MRS. ROBINSON .- Mrs. Robinson took her final departure for Sing-Sing on Saturday afternoon in charge of the Sheriff. Previous to leaving the Jail she threw out of the gratings of her window several articles of out of the gratings of her window several articles of her wearing apparel to a crowd of young girls who had gathered in front of the Jail, and who live in the block of wooden buildings immediately opposite that build-ing. For an hour previous to her departure she was busily engaged in packing up a small bundle which she took with her, and in decking herself out in her best clothes for the trip she was about to make. She was neatly dressed in black silk, and with her

face wreathed in smiles looked blooming and happy. An hour or two before she left she had completely recovered from the disappointmet she experienced when she first learned that her taste for a tragic execution seene had been nipped in the bud by the commutation of her sentence by the Governor. She was in excel-lent spirits just before she started, and said that any change from the monotony of the rooms in which she had so long been imprisoned would be a relief to her. She joked and talked freely but somewhat incohe-

On her way to prison her mind seemed to wander, and at times she imagined herself on the way to Que-bec. When she arrived at Sing Sing she seemed dis-appointed at being compelled to stop there, de laring appointed at being compelled to stop there, de laring that they had not yet arrived at Quebec, and insisting on going on until they arrived there. When conveyed to prison she seemed to have no conception of the character of the spot to which she was assigned or of the fate which awaited her.

or of the fate which awaited her.

She for a long time refused to answer any question put to her by the keeper, or to communicate with those having the prisoners in charge.

We understand that she evinced stronger evidences of insanity during this trip than she ever hea to the Sheriff before.

[Troy Budget, Jaly 30.

CENSUS ITEMS.—Greene County has a population of CENSUS ITEMS.—Greene County has a population of 30 946 being an increase of 2,458 in five years.

Herkimer County has a population of 37,659. In 1850 it was 38,244—decrease, 594.

The population of Cattaraugus County is 39,810. In 1850 it was 36,666, being an increase of 3,140.

Cortland County has a population of 25,262. In 1850 it had 25,099—increase, 163,

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

GOV. REEDER AND HIS ALLEGED LAND

SPECULATIONS. St. Louis, Monday, July 39, 1835.

Gov. Reeder furnishes a copy of his answer to Seeretary Marcy's last letter to him, to The Laurence Tribune. He says, in relation to the charge of haring purchased bulf-breed Kansas lands, that he purchased no such lands, and he thinks he has been treated unfairly, because the President has called on him for a defense against the charge of violating rules which are not specified, and he asks for a specification.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.
CHICAGO, Monday, July 30, 1835.
St. Paul (Minnesota) papers of tue 26th inst. state that after the nomination of H. M. Rice for delayate to Congress, a number of the members of the Democratic Convention met in Gov. Gorman's library and nominated the Hon. David Olmstead. Ex-Gov. Running of the Convention of the Convention of the Convention of the Control of the Convention of the Control of the Con sey received 36 votes in the Republican Convention although he had previously declined the nomination. COUNTY CONVENTION IN ONEIDA.

A County Convention of the friends of Freedom and Prohibition was held here to-day. The attendance was small. The Rev. D. Skinner presided. Resolu-tions in faver of fusion, &c., were adopted.

INTERESTING FROM THE PLAINS. NTERESTING FROM THE FLAINS.

St. Louis, Monday, July 30, 1855,
We are in receipt of late advices from the Plain,
Mr. Holmens, District Attorney of the United States
for Utah, was at South Platte, en route for Washington, with dispatches from Col. Steptoe to the War Department. He met no Indians or whites until he
partment. He met no Indians or whites until he
partment. Stept Water where he found a large party of partment. He met no Indians or whites until he reached Sweet Water, where he found a large party of Mormons exploring for gold. They were damming and turning the bed of the river. A letter from a gold-secker says that they had found large quantities of silver. One man in the vicinity of Sweet Water took \$40 of gold in a day. Gold had also been discovered on Medicine Bow Stream, south-west of Fort Laramie. Two hundred Arpio Indians were encamped a short distance from this river, and were peaceable. They say if a war takes place between the Sioux and the stroops they will join the strongest party. A war party of Sioux at Seaboute Creek, fifty miles above Fort Laramie, were awaiting the arrival of troops, and threatened if they did not arrive in ten days they would kill every white man between Laramie and Devil's Gate. Devil's Gate.

Several trains of Mormons, from Texas, had been fallen in with between Fort Kearney and the Blue. They had lost twenty by cholers, but the balance were

THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF MASSA
CHUSETTS.
Boston, Monday, July 30, 1855.
The Secretaries of the New-England Association of Clergymen have issued a second Circular, exhibiting the mest encouraging success toward the object contemplated. The purpose of the Association is to embrace the three thousand Clergymen of Now-England as life-members of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, on paying twenty dollars, making a general fund of \$60,000—this sum to be expended in setting Kansas with Christian men and women from New-England.
At the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Railroad to-day, the report of the Special

Eastern Railroad to-day, the report of the Special Committee was read, warmly debated and finally adopted. The defalcation of Tuckerman, the late Treasurer of the Company, is found to amount to \$245,380. The Committee speak encouragingly of the prospects of the roat, make various suggestions for more economical manazement, to guard against frant, &c. A new Board of Directors was chosen, and the

MARINE EXCURSION. New-Haves, Monday, July 30, 1855. The Blue Bird Aquatic Club, composed of civic offi-cials and members of the New-York Press, arrivel here this morning at 10 o'clock, on the schooner Mary, and left for Boston via New-London and Newport this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All hands are well and

THREE MURDERS ON BOARD SHIP.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30, 1855.

New-Orleans papers of Fuesday are received.

Three sailors were murdered on board the saip Colchis of Philadelphia while on their way from New-Or leans to the Belize. The authorities had refused to allow the vessel to go to sea, and an examination into the affair was in progress.

anticipate much pleasure from the cruise.

DEATH OF JUDGE FRICK. BALTIMORE, Monday, July 30, 1835. Judge Wm. Frick of our Superior Court died ys-terday, at Warm Sulphur Springs, of dysentery.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CAPE MAY. PHIEADELPHIA, Monday, July 30, 1855.
Miss Porter, daughter of Judge Porter of Easton,
Pa., died on Saturday at Cape May, after a very short
illness. She was bathing on the previous day.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Saturday, July 28, 1555.

The deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hopital
during the past week were 101. The fever has so
broken out at Baton Rouge.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT GOSPORT, VA. BALTIMONE, Monday, July 30, 1855.
New-Orleans papers of Monday hast are received, but the latest mail is still due. Up to Saturday night the total number of yellow fever cases at Gosport, Va., was 34, while the deaths were 18.

YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Monday, July 30, 1855.

There have been seventeen new cases of yellow fever here to-day and two deaths. They are all traceable to Gosport.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26, 1855. Of all journals devoted to freedom and justice THE TRIBUNE is most widely circulated, and therefore I spread in your columns the details of a transaction that exposes the brutality of Slavery and its abettors. The five colored men charged with helping the late slaves of Mr. Minister Wheeler to freedom, were arrested on & Thursday afternoon. They were taken before certain Alderman Freeman of this city, and for a further hearing before him committed to the Cherry-st. Station House for 24 hours. All five, viz: Moore, Bratdick, Martin, Gustus and Ballard, although the heat was sweltering and insufferable, were locked up together in a small and They were allowed no supper and no breakfast, nor did they get a bite of dianet, until they begged their keeper, for the love of God, to appease their distressing hunger. They were to fused all communication with their families and friends, or with legal counsel. On the afternoon of Friday they were again taken before Alderman Freeman. He is a State Officer and they were charged with offenses against the State, yet the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was rept Vandyke by Mr. United States District-Attorney and David Webster, Esq. The colored prisoners were not allowed to procure counsel; the Alierman would not give them time for this purpose, no officer would go for them to obtain any, and the prosecution objected to it. Mr. Wheeler of course was the principal wimes

against the prisoners. One of them, Gustis, underook to cross-examine a little. His questions were respectful and even quite humble in tone and manner, yet the lordly counsel for the prosecution chid for daring to ask any questions of Mr. Wheeler!

The prisoners wanted witnesses brought in their behalf: they offered to show by positive test-mony that they had committed no breach of the peace whatever, and that the woman was willing

To crown all, Alderman Freeman orders them To crown all, Alderman Freeman orders to answer at Court the charge of assault and letry, inciting to riot, and incredible as it may tery, inciting to riot, and incredible as it may tery, inciting to riot, and incredible as it may tery, inciting to riot, and incredible as it may tery, inciting to riot, and incredible as it may tery to the riot of the r One hardly whether to be indignant at the servility of this decision or to laugh at its exquisite absorbidity. Squire Freeman in trying to ape Jeffreys simply outdoor. Decharges seem-highway robbery!

simply outdoes Dogberry.

But this did not exhaust the barbarian spite.

The counsel for against the colored prisoners. The counsel for the prosecution demanded that the ball should be